

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News.

The western press in advertising to the fact that the great Sullivan mine, in the Coeur d'Alenes, was discovered by a jackass, appear to be unaware of the great part the American jackass has played in the building up of the mining sections of this country. This patient animal has for hundreds of years been the beast of burden and companion of explorer and prospector, and few there are of the great mines in the discovery of which he has not had a part.

Col. W. A. Root, who has just made a tour of Mohave county in the interest of a Los Angeles publication, estimates that the monthly output of the county is now 1,000,000 in gold. While this estimate is rather high, the fact must not be overlooked that we are also heavy producers of silver and lead.

The Guggenheims have purchased the Velardena Mining and Smelting company's property, consisting of rich mines and immense smelter plant, situated near Velardena, Durango, Mex. Ten millions of dollars in gold was the sum paid for the property, being the largest mining transaction ever recorded in the republic.

Report comes from Bisbee that the diamond drill on the Copper Glance mine had entered the ore zone and already had crossed forty feet of good ore. This is the first ore to be found in the property and in consequence the owners are jubilant. To be in the Bisbee copper belt is to be assured of a bonanza.

The "relieved" stockholders in one of Wickenburg's boomed mines, are on the trail of George E. Saunders, who is alleged to have appropriated one million shares of the company's stock. The company should not worry over a little loss of this kind, as the shares can be duplicated at almost any print shop at a cost not to exceed twenty dollars.

The reported discovery of oil at Mammoth, Arizona, has created considerable excitement and the statement is given out that an option has been given on the property for one hundred thousand dollars. A rig is to be put up at once and a test made.

The Old Dominion mine, at Globe, which has probably had more ups and downs than any other copper mine in existence, reports an output of 1,500,000 lbs. of blister copper for the month of April. The property is now in the hands of Phelps Dodge company, now the largest single producers of copper in the world.

The Arizona Copper company this week commenced handling the tailings from their Longfellow plant. The tailings are stored in a series of bins and after they become thoroughly dry they will be drawn from the bins and used for filling the stopes in the mines. This will relieve Chase creek from carrying the tailings from that plant. For some considerable time the company has been disintegrating its slag by water, and then allowing the mass to run with the tailings into the Frisco river. This system has been abandoned and the old slag train again put into service. In addition to the slag the company is now handling about 4,000 tons of tailings daily by cars, both of which will be a great relief to the Frisco river. The A. C. company expect to soon be handling all of its tailings. The Shannon company has also announced that it will soon discontinue dumping tailings into the river. The tailings have been a source of great annoyance to the farmers down in the valley, who will be glad to know that the companies are arranging as speedily as possible to abate the nuisance.—Copper Era.

Wm. Beard returned from Globe Wednesday. He went to Globe to meet the eastern capitalists who hold a bond on his Gila county mining property. They made a 10,000 payment on the property a year ago and will pay another 10,000 on the 19th of this month and 25,000 the last of June, and the final payment of 25,000 in November. A force of men will be employed at once to continue the development work and as soon as the mine can be equip-

ped with proper machinery the working force will be largely increased.—Florence Blade.

Louis Gilson and Frank Marion, who have a lease on the Ray mine, have opened up a cave in the old workings and taken therefrom a shipment of red oxide of copper that will run over 80 per cent, also a lot of native copper. D. W. Gilson is working the old dump, using a cornish hand jig, and is making beautiful concentrates that will run very high in copper. All the chlorides holding royalty leases on the Ray properties are doing well and will have good ore shipments ready when the Phenix & Eastern reaches Kelvin. These shipments will advertise the camp in way that will attract the attention of mining men.—Florence Blade.

The report of the geological survey on the Deer Creek coal fields gives little encouragement for working the measures. The veins are narrow and are not easily workable. Analysis of the coal shows nearly 35 per cent of ash and only 37 per cent of combustible matter. Fixed carbon to 27 per cent is present in the best coal and 37 per cent in the poorer grades. The Molder field shows up still poorer than Deer Creek, these coals leaving 26 per cent ash and only a little more than 17 per cent combustible matter. Marian Campbell, who made the examination of the fields suggests that large plants for the generation of electricity might be installed at the mines, from which points power could be transmitted to Clifton, Morenci and other large power using centers.

The Brook-Teller bill with reference to the proper marking of boundaries of mining claims, is now a law. We are unable at this time to give the provisions of the bill.

Good ore is now being taken from the mines of the Pioche Consolidated, at Pioche, Nevada. These old mines are now in a fair way to become the biggest silver-lead producers in the state of Nevada.

The new camp of Goldfield, near Tonopah, is said to be the most promising field in the state of Nevada. The January mine is producing wonderfully rich ore and many other claims are making exceptionally good output. The ore bearing zone is far greater than Tonopah and the district also has the advantage of free milling ores.

The great timber forest of the Sierra Madres, in Mexico, to be entered by an American company. The company is composed of eastern people who have large mining interests in the republic. Sawmills will be erected and millions of feet of lumber will be exported to the United States. The big mining companies along the Mexican border expect to be supplied from this source.

An El Paso company, headed by J. W. Taylor, is preparing to build a canal from the Aros river to Guaynopolita, Mexico, at which point a power plant will be installed. The power will be utilized by mining and milling concerns in that section of the state.

For months past, prospecting for gold and other metals in the mountains adjoining Caliente has been going on. The discovery of high grade rock, in the Sunrise claim on the west side of the valley, and within pistol-shot of the depot building, last fall, though small in quantity, set others to prospecting with the result that gold-bearing quartz has been found on all sides of the little valley. The Sunrise claim is now incorporated as the Calientes Gold Mining company. Work is going on steadily ahead, pushing for a large quartz ledge, and quartz with free gold visible to the naked eye is frequently encountered. This is on the west side of the valley and for almost a mile north from that point other assays have been obtained and several groups of claims have been located.

On the southeast side of the valley and below Culverwell's ranch house assays have also been obtained recently, likewise up the gulch back of J. A. Denton's house on the northeast side of the valley. Also east of the Hot Springs on the north side of the valley, while three Colorado prospectors are

reported to have good gold quartz two miles from Calientes, up the Clover Wash, close to the railroad and near Barton's ranch.

The formation is favorable and it is predicted that Calientes will in time be not only a railroad town but a mining town as well, and one of no small size.—Pioche (Nev.) Record.

The First Producing Gold Mine in the United States.

The Reid gold mine, in the Blue Ridge mountains, near Fayetteville, North Carolina, was the first to produce gold in the United States. The first piece of gold found at the mine was in the year 1799 by Conrad Reid, a boy about twelve years old, and a son of John Reid, the owner.

The discovery was made in an accidental way. The boy above named, in company with his sister and younger brother, went to a small stream called Meadow creek for the purpose of shooting fish with a bow and arrow, and while so engaged along the banks of the creek Conrad saw a yellow substance shining in the water. Hewaded into the creek and picked it up and found it to be some kind of metal, and carried it home. Mr. Reid examined it, but as gold in native state was unknown, not only in North Carolina, but in the country, he had no idea what it was. The piece was about the size of a small "smoothing iron."

Mr. Reid kept the piece for several years in his house on the floor to keep the door from blowing shut. In the year 1802 he went to the market at Fayetteville, N. C., and carried the piece of metal with him. At Fayetteville he showed the "stone" to a jeweler, who immediately told him it was gold and requested Mr. Reid to leave it with him, saying that he would flux it. Mr. Reid did so, and returning several days later, was shown a bar of gold eight inches in length. The jeweler asked Reid what he would take for the gold. Not knowing its value Mr. Reid thought he would ask a "big price," and set the figure at three dollars and fifty cents. This price was readily paid.

After returning home Mr. Reid examined the locality and found gold along the creek. He then associated with himself F. Kison, James Tool and Martin Phifer. In the year 1813 a piece of gold weighing twenty-eight pounds was found.

The following is the weight of the different nuggets found at the mine from 1813 to 1825: 1803, 28 pounds; 1804, 22 3/4 pounds; 1824, 3 3/4 pounds; 1825, 3 3/4 pounds. In January, 1848, 115 pounds of gold, standard weight, was discovered, and it is estimated that this mine has produced two millions in virgin gold in the form of nuggets. It is still being worked in a small way. The claim now contains about 800 acres of land.—Mining Reporter.

Minerals in China.

The mineral wealth of China is to a large extent unexplored, but enough is known to make it probable that it is in excess of that of any other land, except perhaps, the United States. The coal deposits in particular, which are found in immediate contiguity to illimitable supplies of the best iron ore, are probably the largest in the world, and the coal bearing area has been estimated at not less than 41,000 square miles, equally distributed through every one of the eighteen provinces. Iron and coal are the basis of our present civilization, and the apparently inexhaustible supply in the Chinese empire must ultimately affect in ways not yet evident the destiny of the human race. It is not the so called useful minerals only which are to be found, but almost all others, with the exception of platinum. Gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, quicksilver could be produced in enormous quantities with the improved methods used elsewhere. But accompanying the vast and potential wealth is the blighting superstition of "Feng shui" (literally wind-water), which contraindicates the disturbance of the soil beyond a certain depth, lest the "earth dragon" be offended and nameless ills ensue.—Rex Christus, by Arthur H. Smith.

For all kinds of notions, dress trimmings and laces, see the Emporium.

A Short Range Picture of Tanana Mines.

George Apple, known to all old time Juneau people, has written the following letter from Dawson to a friend concerning the Tanana country:

"The first stop I made was on No. 7 below on Cleary Creek. Fred Power, formerly on Sulphur, was there. His boiler was out of order so he was not hoisting just then. He told me his ground was running from 10 cents to 218 to the pan. The ground is of a glacial formation, and water from a point half way up his shaft had poured in and drowned him out. He was unable to do any more and so was sinking another shaft. It is considered the richest claim on the creek. Powers had a baking powder can of gold pannings. "Chatham creek is a tributary of Fairbanks. I found 'Shorty' Parks there. George Matlock and Ned Greno had secured a lay from a man named Ross, but inadvertently sunk on Parks' ground. He made good to them by giving them the same 70 per cent lay, so that they could get the benefit of their work on his No. 1. At 30 feet they struck a 78 bucket and 'Shorty' had the gold. I picked out a nugget of 3.758, which I retain, for nuggets of any size at all are very rare down there.

"Shorty" told me that Matlock and Greno had rocked out this winter 5,000 and that the other nearby lays showed the pay streak to extend 400 feet. Whether or not it goes further no man can say until more sinking is done. I am just telling what I know and not what I guessed at. Between 12,000 and 15,000 buckets were out on Chatham when I left. The creek is about two miles long.

"Willison, who used to be in the timber office here, with one other man, has a lay on discovery. The ground is rich and the terms of the lay are that the laymen shall work no men than themselves. They are making the best of their opportunities and have 30,000 buckets, according to Willison's statements. The owners are not saying much, but I was told that Willison got 1508 from the first bucket of gravel.

"I struck Fairbanks creek at No. 7 above. McLeod has a boiler and hoist and is getting out quite a dump. What he has must be surmised from the claim next to him. I found Ed Mc Connell on No. 6 above. Ed has a third interest. Ed was as free to let me pan as most of the miners of this district. 'Yes,' he said, 'go ahead and pan some dirt.' I scraped a pan haphazard from the dump, a little here and a little there. It panned 90 cents, which I have with me as a sample. I then asked Ed to let me rock out a few buckets. He said yes, and I took the first eight buckets that were hoisted. I got 378 and bought it from Ed and brought it along. I did not go down, but Ed told me they have four and a-half feet of this pay.

"Ed sent a man to town that day to make some purchases, and rocked 1178 before starting him out. They have 6,500 buckets. Ed says he has as good an Eldorado as he wants. Charley Clancy and Elmer Ancy own the other two-thirds of the claim. Charley's brother, Frank, has a lay on the lower end of the same claim. I went to see him and he invited me to pan. He rocked out five ounces the day before. He said that was a good day, as he generally only rocked out three ounces before quitting for the day.—Juneau Record-Miner.

An Open Letter.

From the Chapin, S. C., News: Early in the spring my wife and I were taken with diarrhoea and so severe were the pains that we called a physician who prescribed for us, but his medicine failed to give any relief. A friend who had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand gave each of us a dose and we at once felt the effects. I procured a bottle and before using the entire contents we were entirely cured. It is a wonderful remedy and should be found in every household. H. C. Bailey, Editor. This remedy is for sale by H. H. Watkins.

The Emporium has a complete line of ladies' and children's underwear at the lowest prices.

Parents to Blame.

The depredations of the gang of young robbers, that was operating in Prescott and vicinity for the past few months, is the chief topic of conversation at the present time. All are wondering what could have induced boys of respectable parents to start upon the rough road of crime as they did. Is it possible that the fault lies with the parents to a great degree, and that the boys could have been saved from offenses had they been kept in at nights? That seems to be the only plausible solution to the problem.

Parents are doing very wrong when they allow their boys to roam the streets at night, and are often laying the foundation for future misery and broken hearts, brought on by the actions of those boys after they have grown up a little. Give a number of boys their liberty and money to spend and they are apt to cut out a path that will be hard to follow. Parents should commence when their children are young to making them mind. They should see that their boys and girls are at home early in the evening, unless out on some legitimate business like to a party or some other innocent place of amusement.

Boys left to roam through the streets of a city at night are pretty apt to get into trouble sooner or later. They begin to smoke and chew, and later to taste liquor. Then they get to liking liquor, and, being at the age when they think it is smart to get drunk, they soon fall into habits that are never afterwards broken. Take your boys in hand when they are young, and keep them under your control. If it is necessary to spoil a lot of birch rods in order to make your son mind, spoil the rods and spoil them willingly. After a boy has been properly raised to the age of manhood he will not be so apt to start upon a path of crime as he would if allowed to roam the streets, smoke chew and drink when twelve or fourteen years old. Be firm with your children, for it is their welfare you have to guard. If the writer had a son, and saw that son take a drink when he was still under his parental roof he would flog him within an inch of his life. He would also use the same cure if necessary to break him of roaming the streets at night. Of course people will say that talk is cheap, but if every parent that has a young son would do right by that son no boys of tender years would be found trying to break into a business house in the dead hours of the night. We have seen boys, in the presence of their fathers, stand up and curse their mothers. What can they expect of such sons afterwards?

If you have lost control of your boy, start in this minute to regain it once more. The boy will respect the parent more if he is made to mind. We know that it hurts a fond parent to have to correct a child roughly, but is it not better to use force if necessary than to allow your son to get into habits that may land him in prison? See that your boys are at home every evening when the curfew whistle blows, and you will never suddenly awake to the fact that your son is in jail, caught in the act of committing a crime.—Prescott Herald.

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